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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/699,158	10/30/2003	Ralf Zuber	13574 US 1631 EXAMINER	
23719	7590 07/28/2006			
KALOW & SPRINGUT LLP 488 MADISON AVENUE			WILLS, MONIQUE M	
19TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK	, NY 10022		1745	
•			DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Commence		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/699,158	ZUBER ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Monique M. Wills	1745				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.15 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 Oc	ctober 2003.					
-	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to.	vn from consideration.					
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
	on Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>30 October 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119	•					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment	• •						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date							
3) 🛛 Infom	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date 12/6/04.	5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statements filed December 6, 2004 has/have been received and complies with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609.

Accordingly, the information disclosure statement(s) is/are being considered by the examiner, and an initial copied is attached herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

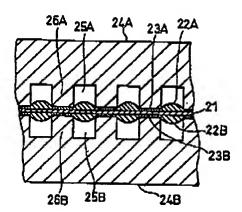
Claims 1-7 & 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shibata et al. U.S. Pub. 2004/0058223.

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With respect to claim 1, Shibata teaches a membrane electrode unit for electrochemical equipment, containing: an ionically conductive membrane (par. 51) with a front and back side, a first catalyst layer (2A) and a first gas distributor substrate (3A) on the front side and a second catalyst layer (2B) and a second gas distributor substrate (3B) on the back side, in which the first gas distributor substrate has lesser surface dimensions than the ionically conductive membrane and the second gas distributor substrate has essentially the same surface dimensions as the ionically conductive membrane. See Fig. 3.

FIG. 3



In re claim 2, the catalyst layer on the front side and the catalyst layer on the back side of the ionically conductive membrane have different surface dimensions. See Figure 3.

In re claim 3, the catalyst layer on the front side and the catalyst layer on the back side of the ionically conductive membrane have the same surface dimensions.

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With respect to claim 5, the catalyst contains platinum noble metals (par. 49).

With respect to claim 6, the ionically conductive membrane comprises organic polymers, such as proton-conducting perfluorinated polymeric sulfonic acid compounds and has a thickness of 51 microns (par. 51).

As to claim 7, the gas distributor substrate comprises porous electrically conductive materials containing carbon fiber non-woven cloth (par. 44).

With respect to claims 12-15, the claims are process limitations in product claims.

The claims are in product by process form. "[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process,

determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777

F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Therefore, the limitations of claims 12-15 are met because the structure taught by Shibata.

Therefore, the Shibata anticipates the instant claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 16-17 provides for the use of a membrane electrode unti, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd.* v. *Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8-11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shibata et al. U.S. Pub. 2004/0058223 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lertola U.S. Pub. 2005/0255372.

Shibata teaches a membrane electrode assembly, but is silent to a seal surrounding the gas distribution substrate (claim 8) that is impregnated at the edge region to a depth of 1mm (claim 9) made from specific thermoplastic polymers (claim 10) combined with a plastic frame (claim 11).

However, Lertola teaches a membrane electrode assembly with first and second gas diffusion backing having sealing edges (claim 8). See the abstract. The seal is impregnated into the sealing edges (claim 9) and made of high-density polyethylene (claim 10). See paragraphs 33 & 96. The seal also includes a peripheral frame (claim 11). See paragraph 78.

Shibata and Lertola are analogous art from the same field of endeavor, namely fabricating membrane electrode assemblies having first and second gas diffusion layers and catalyst.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to on of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the instant invention was made, to apply the seal assembly of Lertola, to the membrane electrode assembly of Shibata, in order to provide fluid impermeable seals.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Brunk et al. U.S. Pub. 2005/0100776 teaches a unitized membrane electrode assembly and process for its preparation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Monique Wills whose telephone number is (571) 272-1309. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan, may be reached at 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov.Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MW

7/20/06

MARK PUTHKOSKY
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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7.34.2006